expansion of economic and social opportunities for all individuals and groups, reduction in disparities, and greater participation in decisionmaking.

Monitorable targets addressing these issues have been mentioned in the Approach Paper, which are given below:

(i) Reduction of poverty ratio by 5 percentage points by 2007 and by 15 percentage points by 2012;

(ii) Providing gainful high-quality employment to the addition to the labour force over the Tenth Plan period;

(iii) All children in school by 2003; all children to complete 5 years of schooling by 2007;

(iv) Reduction of gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by at least 50% by 2007;

(v) Reduction in the decadal rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 to 16.2%;

(vi) Increase in Literacy rate to 75% within the Plan period;

(vii) Reduction of infant mortality rate (IMR) to 45 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 28 by 2012;

(viii) Reduction of maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to 2 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 1 by 2012;

(ix) Increase in forest and tree cover to 25% by 2007 and 33% by 2012;

(x) All villages to have sustained access to potable drinking water within the Plan period;

(xi) Cleaning of major polluted rivers by 2007 and other notified stretches by 2012.

The Tenth Plan is under formulation.

Amount spent for Border Area Development Projects

1737. SHRI RISHANGKEISHINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided and spent under the Border Area Development Projects during 2000-01 and 2001 -02;

(b) the State-wise allocation made; and

(c) whether for better programming and implementation of the BADP, Members of Parliament from the concerned areas, where programmes are to be implemented, would be made members of the advisory or any such Committee.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) and (b) The State-wise allocations and releases under the Border Area Development Programme for 2000-01 and 2001 -02 are given in the Statement. *(See* below)

(c) As per the guidelines for the Border Area Development Programme, grassroot level institutions such as PRIs/District Councils/ Traditional councils are to be involved in the identification and implementation of schemes. Appropriate modalities are to be worked out by the State Government to ensure greater participation of the people of the border areas in the programme.

Statement

BADP: Allocations/Releases for 2000-01 and2001-02

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No	State	2000-01		2001-02	
		Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.51	6.75	13.51	13.51
2.	Assam	7.48	3.74	7.48	7.48
3.	Bihar	7.28	3.64	7.28	0.00
4.	Gujarat	10.26	10.26	10.26	0.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4.16	8.16	4.16	19.31
6.	J&K	34.85	39.65	34.85	34.85
7.	Manipur	4.16	4.16	4.16	4.16
8.	Meghalaya	4.70	4.70	4.70	5.36
9.	Mizoram	8.32	12.32	8.32	16.08
10.	Nagaland	4.16	4.16	4.16	4.16
11.	Punjab	10.08	14.08	10.08	10.08
12.	Rajasthan	30.32	30.32	30.32	30.32
13.	Sikkim	5.72	4.63	5.72	5.72
14.	Tripura	12.96	12.96	12.96	12.96

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Uttaranchal	4.16	4.16	4.16	2.08
16.	Uttar Pradesh	8.32	8.32	8.32	8.32
17.	West Bengal	39.56	37.99	39.56	19.78

Special status for Karnataka

1738. SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN:
SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for giving special category status to the States;

(b) the States, which have been given the special category status, the minimum period of special category status any state can enjoy;

(c) whether special category status can be extended to Karnataka in view of the serious drought situation in the State;

(d) if so, whether State Government has requested for any such status; and

(e) if not, whether any steps have been taken by Government to help the state Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) The Special Category Status is given to those States which are having a strategic location on the border with neighbouring countries, hilly terrain, inadequate economic and social infrastructure, predominantly large tribal population, limited and weak resource base compared to development needs.

(b) Special Category Status is given to the following States:

Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim.Tripuraand Uttaranchal. The issue relating to the inclusion and/or exclusion of a State for the Status of Special Category has to be decided by the National Development Council (NDC).

(c) Since the State of Karnataka does not have all these features, it is not included under Special Category State. Moreover, devastation by drought or other natural calamities is not a criterion for eligibility to be a Special Category State. However, the 49th meeting of the NDC decided